

SHORT COMMUNICATION

***Teucrium disjunctum*, a new name for *Spartothamnella canescens*
(Lamiaceae)**

Teucrium disjunctum K.R.Thiele & K.A.Sheph., *nom. nov.*

Spartothamnella canescens K.R.Thiele & K.A.Sheph., *Nuytsia* 24: 180–183 (2014). *Type*: Mount Riddock, Northern Territory, 13 September 1973, P.K. Latz 4310 (*holo*: DNAA0052527 (DNA 52527); *iso*: AD, BRI!, CANB!, NSW, PERTH 02527383!).

Notes. Recent molecular phylogenetic analyses of nuclear (ITS) and chloroplast (*ndhF*, *trnL* intron + *trnL-trnF* intergenic spacer) sequences indicate that *Teucrium* L. (Lamiaceae) is paraphyletic with respect to the Australian genera *Spartothamnella* Briq. and *Oncinocalyx* F.Muell. and the New Zealand monotypic *Teucrium* Hook.f. (Salmaki *et al.* 2016). Only two samples of *Spartothamnella* were included in this study: *S. teucrifolia* (F.Muell.) Moldenke (G.J. Keighery & N. Gibson 1740, PERTH 04474341) and *S. puberula* (F.Muell.) Maiden & Betche (R.W. Purdie & D.E. Boyland 116, CANB 273128.1), the latter represented only by an *ndhF* sequence from a previous study by Steane *et al.* (2004). Despite the poor level of sampling, *Spartothamnella* was shown to be nested well within the ‘*Teucrium* core clade’ (which includes the type species *T. fruticans* L.) in the *ndhF* and combined *trnL-F* + ITS trees.

Salmaki *et al.* (2016) highlighted shared synapomorphies among the four genera including: a similar pollen wall structure; radially symmetric, solitary flowers; an ovary that is lobed from a quarter to half its length; nutlets with an indumentum of hairs and glands. They also suggested that features previously thought to be diagnostic, such as fruit morphology, are highly plastic in Lamiaceae. While only a relatively small subset of the 250 species currently included in *Teucrium* were sampled for this study, the evidence suggests that it is unlikely that *Teucrium s. str.* (i.e. excluding *Spartothamnella*, *Oncinocalyx* and *Teucrium*) will be found to be monophyletic in the future.

Salmaki *et al.* (2016) provided five new combinations to include species of *Spartothamnella*, *Oncinocalyx* and *Teucrium* in *Teucrium*; however, the recently described *S. canescens* K.R.Thiele & K.A.Sheph. (Thiele & Shepherd 2014), which occurs in Western Australia and the Northern Territory, was overlooked. The epithet *canescens* is preoccupied in *Teucrium* by *T. canescens* G.Forst. (and the illegitimate *T. canescens* Holmboe) and hence a new name is required.

Etymology. From the Latin *disjunctus* (separate, distinct) in reference to the fact that this species is currently known from three widely disjunct regions; see the circled populations in Figure 1 of Thiele and Shepherd (2014).

Acknowledgements

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References

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- Steane, D.A., de Kok, R.P. & Olmstead, R.G. (2004). Phylogenetic relationships between *Clerodendrum* (Lamiaceae) and other Ajugoid genera inferred from nuclear and chloroplast DNA sequence data. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 32(1): 39–45.
- Thiele, K.R. & Shepherd, K.A. (2014). *Spartothammella canescens* (Lamiaceae: Chloantheae), a new species from Western and Central Australia, with notes on the status of *S. sp. Helena & Aurora Range*. *Nytsia* 24: 177–185.

Kelly A. Shepherd^{1,3} and Kevin R. Thiele²

¹Western Australian Herbarium, Department of Parks and Wildlife,
Locked Bag 104, Bentley Delivery Centre, Western Australia 6983

²School of Biological Sciences, Faculty of Science,
The University of Western Australia, 35 Stirling Highway, Crawley,
Western Australia 6009

³Corresponding author, email: Kelly.Shepherd@dpaw.wa.gov.au